

A TEAR.
BY MRS. J. P. CHAPLIN.
What is it when with grief oppressed,
And anxious cares invade the breast,
So sweetly soothes those cares to rest?
A tear!
What does the most relief impart?
When loving ones are doomed to part,
And sunk in anguish seems the heart?
A tear!
And when from virtue's path we stray,
And wander far from wisdom's way,
Oh! let us never seek to stray
A tear!
When Mary's heart with anguish bleeds,
And with her sister mourns the dead,
In sympathy our Saviour sheds
A tear!
Yes! Jesus wept, the best beloved;
Shall we by sorrow be unmoved,
When a down his cheek there flowed
A tear!
Flow on, best tears! Ye'd not deface
The beauty of a sinner's face,
But only add a purer grace.
Sweet tears.

THE BONDHOLDERS' CIRCULAR.

A Reply Thereto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.

I have this day received from A. T. Stewart, chairman of the New York bondholders, meeting to advance the presidential pretensions of Gen. U. S. Grant, a circular letter, and, in response thereto, have forwarded to Mr. Henry Hilton, chairman of the executive committee, &c., the hereto attached letter. Please give them to the public through your paper, and oblige,

W. G. E. WIXON.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.

HENRY HILTON, Esq., chairman of the Bondholders' circle, organized for the purpose of placing the liberties of the people in the keeping of a military enthusiast; to disgrace the nation by placing at its head a miserable, ignorant, drunken debauchee, pledged to the robbery of the poor for the enrichment of the rich; No. 203 Broadway, New York:

Sir—I have this day received your circular letter, dated Jan. 1, 1868, issued in the interest (in gold) of Gen. Grant's nomination for the presidency of the United States. The circular was evidently intended for careful private circulation; and to go into the hands of extremely loyal bondholders only; and cannot require me to state that some enemy of your politico-financial scheme; some lurking foe to oppression, drunkenness, imbecility, despotism, robbery and wrong; some detested and degraded friend of the poor; some miserable advocate of taxation for the wealthy as well as the lowly; some sympathetic sickler for law, and antiquated, supercilious lover of constitutional liberty,—has given you my name. You have been duped, Mr. Hilton. I am not a bondholder to any alarming extent. I pay the government \$10 a year for the privilege of earning, by hard labor in a law office, a moderate support for myself and family. Three hours out of every 24 of my life are devoted to excessive toil to pay the interest on bonds of Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart, W. D. Astor, the rest of your committee, and the "recognized thinking people" who hope to foist upon the public Gen. Grant. I have been unable to discover any equitable reason why the poor only should be burdened with taxes, and the rich not only exempted, but actually supported in their opulence by the toiling legions of the poor.

I think Gen. Grant, as a statesman, is ignorant to imbecility. As a man he is without moral rectitude or courage, given to the most depraved profligacy, excited by the most groveling desires, and controlled by the most putrefying passions; a notorious drunkard; a self-convicted, unmitigated liar. Again, I do not recognize the right of a few bondholders and many aristocrats to force any man, much less Gen. Grant, into the presidential office. For these reasons I am satisfied that your circular was not intended for me, and I take the liberty of returning it to you, first retaining a copy for the Chicago Times—a newspaper containing articles on the subject of Gen. Grant's nomination.

As you are gracious enough to express a wish to "hear my views, and be informed of the state of public mind in my district, respecting your movement," I cannot deny myself the pleasure of gratifying so amiable a desire for information.

Mr. Hilton, you commit a grave error in supposing that "my position in the community where I reside will enable me to shape, if not lead, public opinion." I live in the great west, Mr. Hilton, made great by the independence and intelligence of the people, who form their own opinions, and act upon them. We earn our living by honest industry, Mr. Hilton, and not by speculating upon the necessities and miseries of the country; and I am persuaded that "the people of my district" are capable of forming their own opinions, and will stoutly demur to a nest of New York bondholders shaping opinions for their control. Besides, Mr. Hilton, if Gen. Grant, as your circular states, "is emphatically the choice of the people," what's the necessity of your contemptible effort to form public opinion?

Mr. Hilton, why did not your circular give some account of the caucus of bondholders in Mr. A. T. Stewart's back parlor, where Gen. Grant was first placed in nomination as the candidate of the bondholders, "irrespective of party?"

Unfortunately, Mr. Hilton, your circular has the names of too many bondholders on it. Just as a matter of curiosity, Mr. Hilton, will you please point out the name of the man on your committee who controls less than a million and a half of government bonds. Being a man of truth, Mr. Hilton, you certainly intended to tell, in your circular, that Gen. Grant is emphatically the choice of the people on Wall street.

The state of the public mind in my district is rather unfavorable to the presidential pretensions of Gen. Grant. There were a great many soldiers from "my district" under Gen. Grant, and they say that, at Fort Donelson, he was drunk; at Belmont, he was drunk; at Shiloh, he was drunk; at Vicksburg, he was drunk. Besides, Mr. Hilton, we think that a man who will deliberately lie to and deceive the president of the United States, will be swift to break faith with the people.

Mr. Hilton, you need send no more circulars out west. There is no room for Grant clubs here, the ground is all occupied. In every village, town, and city; in every township and school district,—the people have met

and organized democratic clubs. And, as the choice of the honest, toiling masses, they have nominated for the high office of president of the United States that educated gentleman whose towering talents are only surpassed by his spotless probity of life—George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Very truly,
W. G. E. WIXON.

P. S.—For "newspapers containing articles on the subject of Gen. Grant's nomination," I refer you to the CHICAGO TIMES, and all other democratic papers in the country.

Deaths of English Kings and Queens.

William the Conqueror died from enormous drink, and from the violence of his passions.

William Rufus died the death of the poor stag that he hunted.

Henry the First died of gluttony.

Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the death of his children.

Henry Coeur de Lion died like the animal from which his heart was named, by an arrow from the bow of an archer.

Henry the Third is said to have died a natural death.

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of "natural sickness"—a sickness which would puzzle all the college physicians to denominate.

Edward the Second was most barbarously and indecently murdered by ruffians employed by his own mother and paragon.

Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second of starvation, the very reverse of George the Fourth.

Henry the Fifth is said to have died of "fits caused by uncleanliness," and uncleanliness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means then known only to his jailor, and known now only to heaven.

Edward the Fifth was strangled in the tower, by his uncle, Richard the Third.

Richard the Third was killed in battle.

Henry the Seventh wasted away as a miser ought to do.

Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles fat and furious, while Edward the Sixth died of a decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of a broken heart, whereas she died of a surfeit from eating too much black pudding.

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies—her private character not being above suspicion.

James the First died of drinking, and of the effects of a nameless vice.

Charles the First died a righteous death on the scaffold, and Charles the Second died suddenly of apoplexy.

William the Third died from consumptive habits of the body, and from the stumbling of his horse.

Queen Anne died from her attachment to "strong water," or in other words, from drunkenness, which the physician politely called dropsy.

George the First died of drunkenness, which his physicians politely called an apopleptic fit.

George the Second died of a rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day called a visitation of God. It is the only instance in which God ever touched his heart.

George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Throughout his life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.

William the Fourth died amid the sympathy of his friends.

WHAT IS IT TO BE A DEMOCRAT.—To be a true democrat is to love, cherish and sustain good government, and good and few laws.

Not any sort of government.

To be a true democrat is to love a government of justice and leniency—a government of all the people.

Not of a part of the people.

To be a true democrat is to be a defender of long-tried popular institutions which are found to be good, and of the weak and powerless.

Not of the lordly and arrogant.

To be a democrat is to stand unwavering by principle, preferring the defeat of men to the sacrifice of principle.

Not for the benefit of a few, but for the benefit of the greatest number.

To be a democrat is to respect the rights of the minority, while providing well for the majority.

Not exclusively.

To be a democrat is to base all political action on the foundation of the constitution, and to defend it as our fathers did, with "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Not in words only.

To be a democrat is to be an eternal enemy of class legislation, of usurpation, of oppression, of plunderers, and of recurring outbreaks of diseased politicians and of politics.

This is our sort.—[Sentinel on the Border.

Those who have experienced the peculiar feeling of writing the "first composition," will have no trouble in realizing the position of the author of the following:

"Dogs is useful as cats. Mice is afeard of mad cats. They bite 'em. Dogs follows boys and catches hogs by the ear. Hogs rarely bites. Dogs sum times git hit with a boot jack for barking at night. Sleepy people git mad and throw 'em. Dogs is the best animal for man. They do more for men than ground hogs or kooks or even goats. Goats smell. The end."

A modern Amazon, on her way to a convention, asked for a seat in a crowded car.

An old gentleman, with very keen eyes, inquired:

"Be you one of the woman-righters?"

"I be," answered the undaunted heroine.

"Do you believe that a woman has the same rights as a man?"

"I do," (emphatically.)

"Well, then, stand up and enjoy 'em like a man."

Strenuous efforts are being made to form a company to build street railroads in Lafayette.

Rules Governing the Impeachment.

1. Whenever the senate shall receive notice from the house of representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct all impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the senate, the secretary of the senate shall immediately inform the house of representatives that the senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeable to such notice.

2. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the senate shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are recommended to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the senate of the United States articles of impeachment against—," after which the articles shall be exhibited, and the presiding officer of the senate shall inform the managers that the senate will take the proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice will be given the house of representatives.

3. Upon such articles being presented to the senate, the senate shall, at one o'clock, afternoon, of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner, if so ordered by the senate, resolve itself into a high court of impeachment for proceedings thereon. A quorum of the senate shall constitute a quorum of the court, and it shall be in session from day to day, Sundays excepted, after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until final judgment be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needed. Immediately upon the senate resolving itself into a high court of impeachment, the secretary of the senate shall administer to the presiding officer, unless he shall be the chief justice, the oath required by the constitution, and thereupon the presiding officer shall administer such oath to the other members of the senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall appear to take the same.

4. The presiding officer of the high court of impeachment shall be the president of the senate, except when the president of the United States or vice president of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of president shall have devolved, shall be impeached, in which case the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States shall preside, and in a case requiring said chief justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the presiding officer of the senate of the time and place fixed for the organization of the high court of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend, and he shall preside over said court until its final adjournment.

5. The presiding officer of said court shall have power to make and issue by himself, or by the secretary of the senate, all orders, mandates, writs and precepts, authorized by these rules, or by the court, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the court may authorize and provide.

6. The court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses; to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts and judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules and regulations which may be deemed essential or conducive to the ends of justice, and the presiding officer may, by direction of the court, require the aid and assistance of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, to enforce, execute or carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, precepts, writs, and judgments of said court.

7. The presiding officer of the senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the senate chamber, and the presiding officer of the court shall direct all forms of proceedings while the senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for, and the presiding officer of the court may rule questions of evidence and incidental questions which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the court, unless some members of the court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the court for decision, or he may, at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to the members of the court.

8. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment, and the organization of the court as herein provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before said court upon a day and at a place to be fixed by said court and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand and abide the orders and judgments of said court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for each appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that cannot consistently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of such court, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceeding thereon shall not thereby abate, and further service may be made in such manner as the court directs. If the accused fail to appear in person or by attorney on the day fixed therefor as aforesaid, or appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles, the impeachment trial shall proceed, nevertheless, upon a plea of

not guilty. If a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

9. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes, afternoon, on the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the senate shall be suspended, and the secretary of the senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following:

"I do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the day of—, by the senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, against—, is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described; so help me God."

Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

10. The person impeached shall be called to appear to answer to the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent, or attorney the same shall be recorded.

11. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the senate shall be suspended, and the secretary shall give notice to the house that the senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment in the senate chamber, which chamber shall be prepared with accommodations for the reception of the house of representatives.

12. The hour of the day at which the senate shall sit as a high court of impeachment shall be, unless otherwise ordered, at 12 o'clock, m., and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the presiding officer of the senate shall so announce. Thereupon the presiding officer of the senate shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business of the court shall proceed. The adjournment of the senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, shall not operate as an adjournment of the court the senate shall resume consideration of the legislative business.

13. The secretary of the senate shall record the proceedings in the case of impeachment, in the case of legislative proceeding, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the senate.

14. Counsel of parties shall be admitted to appear and be a party upon an impeachment.

15. All motions made by the parties or their counsel, shall be addressed by the presiding officer, and if he shall require they shall be committed to writing and read at the secretary's table.

16. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

17. If a senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing in his place.

18. If a senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, except a motion to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the president.

19. At all times when the senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment, the doors of the senate shall be kept open, unless the court shall direct that the doors be closed while deliberating upon decisions.

20. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all questions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the court, by order, extend the time.

21. The final argument of merits may be made by two persons on each side, and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the house of representatives.

22. If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said high court of impeachment present and voting, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such impeachment shall be convicted by vote of two-thirds of the members of the court present, the court, by its presiding officer, shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of said judgment shall be deposited in the office of secretary of state.

23. All orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the record, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and, in that case no member shall speak more than once on a question, and for more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by unanimous consent; but a motion to adjourn, and questions mentioned in rule 7, may be decided by a *vi. a. voce* vote, unless the yeas and nays may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

24. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "That you do swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that the evidence you shall give in the case now depending between the United States and—, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God." Which oath shall be administered by the secretary.

FORM OF SUBPOENA.

The form of subpoena to be issued, on application from the managers of the impeachment, or the party impeached, or his counsel shall be as follows:

"To—, greeting:

"You, and each of you, are hereby commanded to appear before the senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, on the day of—, at the senate chamber, in the city of Washington, there and then to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the senate, sitting as aforesaid, in which the house of representatives have impeached—.

Witness—, the presiding officer of the senate, sitting as aforesaid at the city of Washington, on the day of—

in the year of our Lord—, and of the Independence of the United States the—.

FORM OF DIRECTION.

The form of direction for the service of said subpoena:

The senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment to—, greeting: You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena, according to the law.

Dated at Washington, day of—, in the year of our Lord—, and Independence of the United States the—.

(Signed) Secretary of the senate.

FORM OF OATH.

The form of oath to be administered to the presiding officer and members of the senate sitting as a high court of impeachment:—

"I—, solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that in all things pertaining to the trial of impeachment now pending, I will do impartial justice, so help me God."

FORM OF SUMMONS.

Form of summons to be sued and served upon the person impeached:

The United States of America, ss.

The senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, to—, greeting:

Whereas, The house of representatives of the United States of America, did, on the day of—, exhibit to the senate articles of impeachment against you, the said—, in the words following: (herein insert articles) and demand that you, the said—, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice; you, the said—, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, at its chamber in the city of Washington, on the day of—, and then and there to answer to said articles of impeachment, then and there abide, obey and perform such orders and judgments as the senate of the United States, sitting as aforesaid, shall make in the premises, according to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness—, the presiding officer of said senate, sitting as such high court, at the city of Washington, this day of—, in the year of our Lord—, and of the Independence of the United States the—.

FORM OF PRECEPT.

Form of precept to be endorsed on said writ of summons:

The United States of America, ss.

The Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, to—, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver and leave with—, if conveniently to be found, or leave at his usual place of abode or place of business, in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept and in whichever way you perform the service, let it be done at least— days before the day for appearance mentioned in said written summons.

Fail not, and make a return of this writ of summons and precept with your proceedings endorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness—, the presiding officer of the senate as aforesaid, at the city of Washington, this day of—, in the year of our Lord—, and the independence of the United States the—.

The process shall be served by the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Twenty-fifth. If the senate shall at any time fail to sit at such court on the day or hour fixed therefor, the senate may by an order to be adopted without debate fix the day and hour for sitting as such court.

From the Guelph (Canada) Advertiser.

Festive Female "Canucks"—They Strip a Man Naked and Burn Him with Red-Hot Irons—He Expires in Agony.

We have received accounts from the neighboring township of Caledon, the particulars of a deed that surpasses in cold-blooded atrocity and fiendish malignity everything we remember in the annals of Canada. A short time ago a shoemaker in a tavern at the village of Alton, along with six women—including a mother and her daughter and other misses—and four young men. The names of all these persons are known to us. A kind of party was got up, and they arrived at the inn in a body. The unfortunate Wright had been about the place two or three days, under the influence of liquor. It does not appear whether any previous enmity existed between them, or that it was a tipsy frolic; but soon after their finding him the women took hold and deliberately proceeded to undress him. He was naturally a strong man, but whiskey had such a power over him that they accomplished their purpose with tolerable ease. They stripped him stark naked and then amused themselves, tickling, pinching, scratching, and otherwise ill-treating him. We have not heard what part the men took in the affair, or who first proposed the use of fire. The girls, however, soon armed themselves with hot irons, burning sticks, coals, etc., and began to sear and roast him in the most diabolical manner. The poor wretch struggled and groaned piteously for his release, but they would not desist until they had tortured him to the utmost, and literally covered his body with wounds. He lingered for several days in unutterable agony, till death stepped in to his relief. Deceased was unmarried. We have not yet heard the result of the coroner's inquest.

The Lafayette Journal says: "Hundreds of young men are idle in this city to-day, and do not contemplate any labor during the coming summer."

Democratic Protest Rejected.

The amendment supposed to be offered by Mr. Stevens, and all other amendments being thus excluded from being offered, Mr. Eldridge rose and said: "I am instructed by forty-five members of the house of representatives to present a communication from them to the house. It is respectful in terms, and is, in my opinion, privileged."

The Speaker—The gentleman may consider that a protest is privileged, but a digest should and is not so considered in parliamentary law.

Mr. Eldridge—I ask consent to present this communication from 45 members of the house, and on that propose to submit a motion.

Numerous objections were made on the republican side.

Mr. Eldridge—Then I ask consent to have the communication printed in the *Globe*.

Numerous objections were made.

Mr. Farnsworth made the point of order that under the order of the house no proposition can be entertained, but that the house should proceed to vote on the articles of impeachment.

The speaker sustained the point.

THE PROTEST.

The following is a copy of the protest sought to be presented:

The undersigned, members of the 40th congress of the United States, representing directly, or in principle, more than one-half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practiced by the majority of the house, in violating the sacred rights of free debate and unrestrained deliberation upon the greatest question ever brought before an American congress. The rules of the house made for the protection of the minority, and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from the irregularities and abuses which wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, have been, during the entire congress, in violation of their true spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside, not upon particular and pressing matters, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that, by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded. The house of representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained, that measures affecting vitally the whole country, and the dearest interests of our constituencies, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration, without the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating order enforced by the majority in the order of the house. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest, if we were not forced to believe that a determined intention exists with a majority to revolutionize the government, by destroying the other co-ordinate branches, and vesting all the powers of government in congress. In the steps taken to depose the president of the United States, we are admonished that there is no end to this oppressive measure to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the house under the operation of the previous question, referring the matter to the committee on reconstruction. The committee, in hot haste, sitting when the house was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by a strict party vote adopted and presented to the house for its action; and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some 30 minutes, some 20, some 10, and some 1 minute only, to discuss the most momentous question ever presented. Many could not get even one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of those even of the party voting to enforce the previous question who desired to be heard were permitted only to print their speeches in the *Globe* after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the house. No comment can demonstrate more clearly than the facts themselves, the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings; but this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the committee were in session upon further proceedings to remove the president, and in acceptance of its action under the operation of the previous question, without debate, in violation of express rule, new, special, and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing without any particular notice the rules of the house, were adopted, to further limit debate, and completely place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of congress are warring upon the co-ordinate departments—the executive and judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of congress, the minority of the house of representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do, therefore most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of the house, inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the house, the resolution demanding the impeachment of the chief magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office. When the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequence which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge. We do most solemnly protest against this three repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the co-ordinate branches of the government through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against a person who, by the constitution, is in rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, the restoration of this distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burthen of taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to a point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

We do again most solemnly protest against, and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, of the government upon a mere question of constitutionality or construction of a law of congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belong exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.